DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 080 236 RC 007 156

TITLE	Taos County, New Mexico. A Report on Manpower Resources.
INSTITUTION	New Mexico State Employment Service, Santa Fe.
PUB DATE	Jun 73
NOTE	46p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Economic Disadvantagement; History; *Labor Force; *Local Government; *Manpower Utilization; *Rural Areas; Service Occupations; Tables (Data); Utilities
IDENTIFIERS	New Mexico; *Taos County

ABSTRACT

The report of the New Mexico Smaller Communities Team under the Employment Security Commission (ESC) provides manpower information on Taos County's resources. Included in the report are pertinent data on the county's labor force and population. Also covered in this report are the history of the county; resources; local government, schools and community services; transportation; utilities; county financial institutions; and New Mexico State tax informaton. (FF)

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TAOS COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report

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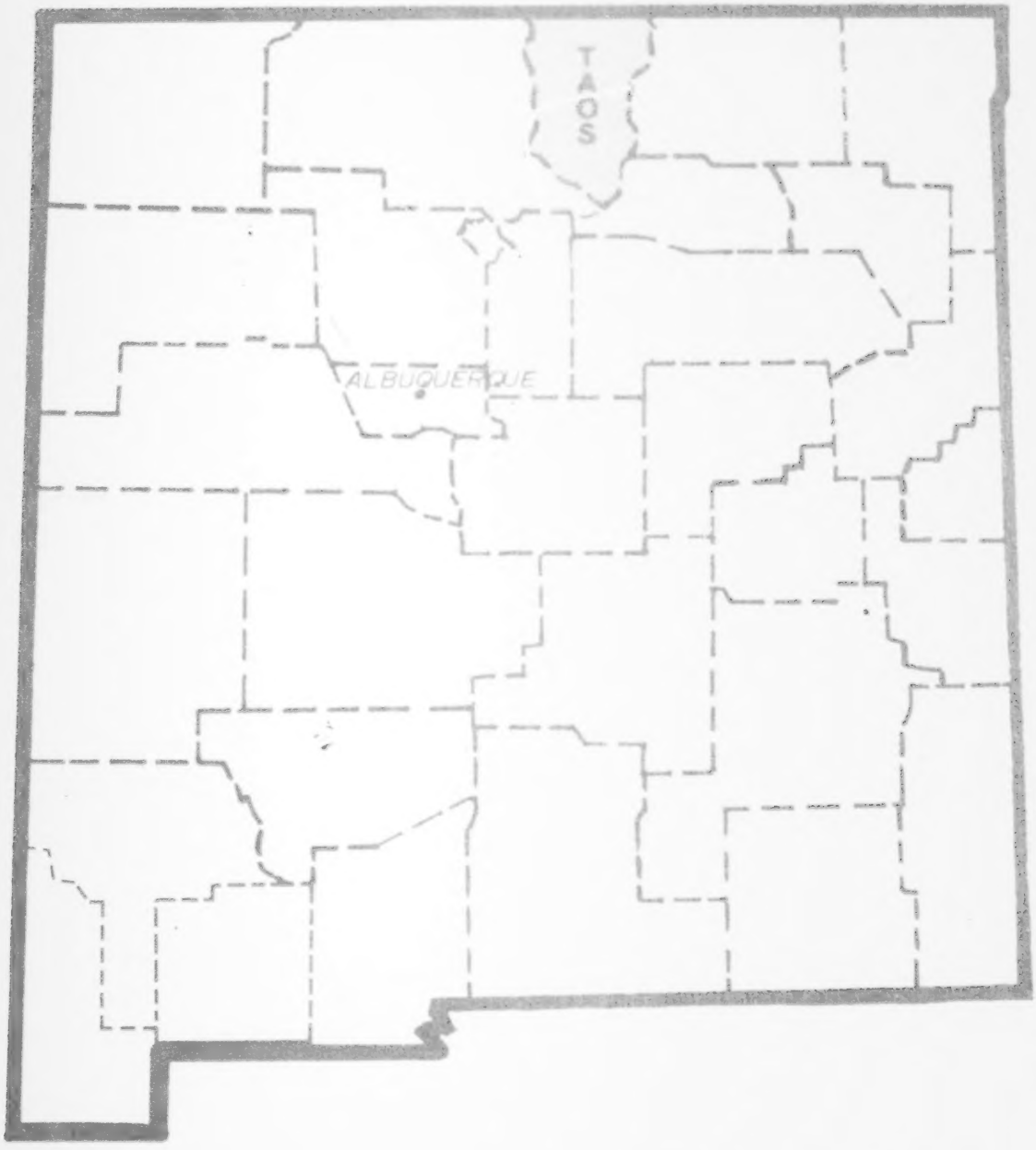

RC 007156

Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission

JUNE 1973

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A Report

on

MANPOWER RESOURCES

of

TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Prepared by

NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO

BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

LOUIS R. BACHICHA, CHAIRMAN-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Smaller Communities Program is grateful for the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies, school officials and private firms and individuals for their help in gathering the material presented in this report. In particular, the team would like to thank the Taos Chamber of Commerce for its cooperation and the Town of Taos for coordinating and publicizing the team's work with the community. The Bureau of Business Research at the University of New Mexico and the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico State Employment Security Commission were helpful in providing much of the data. Acknowledgment is also extended to Mr. Eddie Martinez, Manager of Taos Local Office of the Employment Security Commission, who kindly gave of his time and assistance to the Team.

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FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the state's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources that can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC Interviewers and Counselors. The five main objectives of the program are:

(1) To inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs and register them for employment.

(2) Test applicants for aptitude and performance to assist them in choosing the type of work they can best do and to assist employers in selecting the most suitable workers for their jobs.

(3) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.

(4) To assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and where necessary from intrastate and interstate sources and

(5) To collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.

(6) Provide follow-up employment services to residents of counties previously served. Types of follow-up services will include counseling and testing services in schools, staffing new or expanding employers, exploiting opportunities which may arise to develop additional training courses, updating the labor resource information gathered by the team, also to identify persons as having placement or training potential and refer them to appropriate training.

Between June 1972 and December 1972 the Smaller Communities Team worked out of the Taos Local Office of the Employment Service to serve job applicants, employers and also to compile the information contained herein.

A total of 1603 individuals or 26.2 percent of the Taos County civilian work force of 6112 (9 months average) 1972 were registered. Registrants are 16 years or older.

One of the objectives of the Smaller Communities approach is to help qualify people for better jobs and to arrange training or retraining to bring their technical skills in line with current demand. Veterans get priority in job placement.

Manpower information compiled from the work registration taken has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of ESC is available for consultation as further service to Taos County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey or who may want help in integrating the results in programs.

Inquiries or requests for the report may be addressed to:

Employment Security Commission
Smaller Communities Program
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

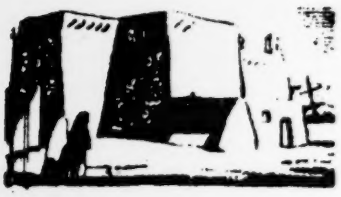
The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in Taos County.

Taos Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 445
Taos, New Mexico 87571

Overall Economic Development Program
C/O Mr. Jacob Bernal
Ranchos de Taos, New Mexico 87557

(505) 758 3873

P O BOX 445



Taos Chamber of Commerce

TAOS, NEW MEXICO 87571

June 27, 1972

Dear Chamber Member:

The Smaller Communities Team along with the Taos local office of the Employment Security Commission, under Chamber sponsorship, will update the Manpower Resource Report for Taos County initially done from September to November 1965.

The report provides manpower information on the county's resources, one of the most important factors, to be considered in expanding existing business operations or creating and attracting new businesses. Included in the report is pertinent data on the county's labor force and population plus any other information pertinent to the development of Taos County.

Other services available to Taos County residents will be Vocational counseling and testing, referral to vocational training, and other services where needed to assist them in becoming job ready. Qualified veterans are given preference in all job placement and training.

We are asking you to cooperate in this undertaking by listing any unfilled job openings and directing all unemployed persons for whom you do not have job openings to the New Mexico State Employment Service office located on North Pueblo Road in Taos.

A member of the Smaller Communities Team will call on you in the near future to assist you in meeting your manpower needs.

Please help your community by cooperating in this effort.

Sincerely,

Stephen Trujillo
President

TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

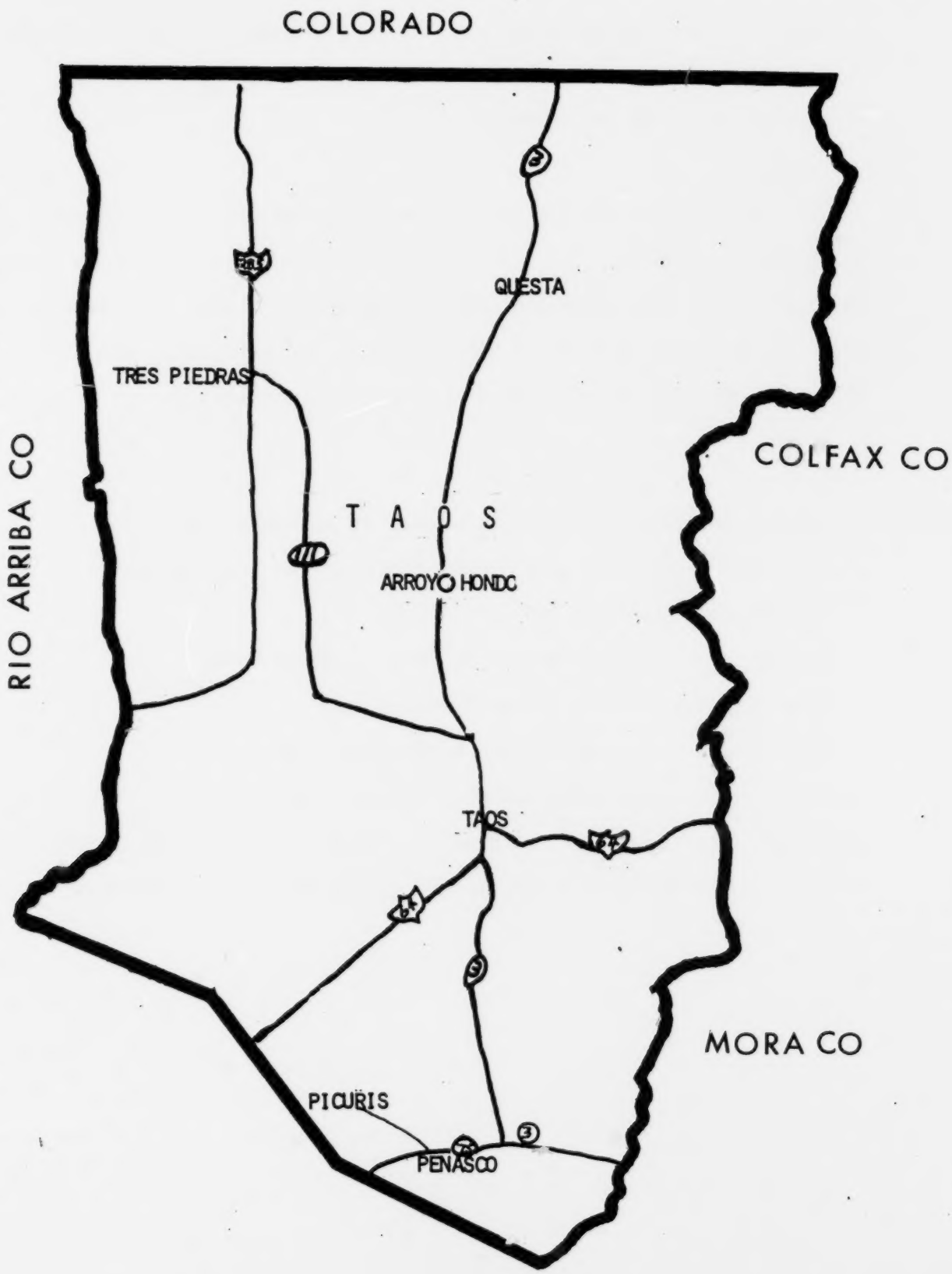
A. Area Definition and Topography

Taos County, (See Figure 1), is located in the Rio Grande Valley in the north-central part of the state with Taos as the County Seat. Taos stands on a rolling mesa at the foot of the rugged and wooded Sangre de Cristo Mountains, which rise to peaks well above 10,000 feet and form the eastern border of the valley. The rolling mesa extends westward to the Rio Grande about 10 miles away. Across the river the mesa continues several miles to the Conejos Mountain Range. The remainder of the county is within the northern sector of the Sangre de Cristos with vast mountain areas attracting many vacationers, tourists and winter sports enthusiasts.

B. Climate

Taos County has a semi-arid continental climate. Summers are cool and daytime readings during the warmest months average in th 80's. No more than 19 days in an average summer have readings above 90 degrees. No official readings of 100 degrees has been recorded in the county in 60 years. Summer nights are cool, temperatures normally drop below 50 degrees even in mid-summer. Brief summer thunder showers account for almost half the yearly precipitation. Winters are moderately cold, although the prevalent winter sunshine results in considerable daytime warming. In an average winter, only 10 days are so cold that the temperature fails to go above the freezing mark sometime during the day. Winter is the driest season normally, there are only two or three days a month when a tenth of an inch of moisture falls. Much of this moisture comes as snow. Most snow storms deposit less than 6 inches in the valley, although deep snow in the mountains is normal. Wind average is around 10 miles per hour with most of it coming from a westerly direction.

FIGURE 1


COLORADO
QUESTA
TRES PIEDRAS
RIO ARRIBA CO
COLFAX CO
T A O S
ARROYO HONDO
TAOS
MORA CO
PICURIS
PENASCO

Sunshine can be expected about 70 percent of the possible hours throughout the year. The growing season averages 141 days from May 16, the average date of the last spring freeze to October 4 the average date of the first temperature of 32 degrees in the fall.

C. Population

Taos County population for 1970, according to the census of population was 17,516 (See Figure 2). This represents a 9.9 percent increase in persons residing in the county since the 1960 count which was 15,934. The largest center of population is 4,600 in Taos. There is no urban count, with all information for 1960 incorporated into an overall rural count.

D. Veterans

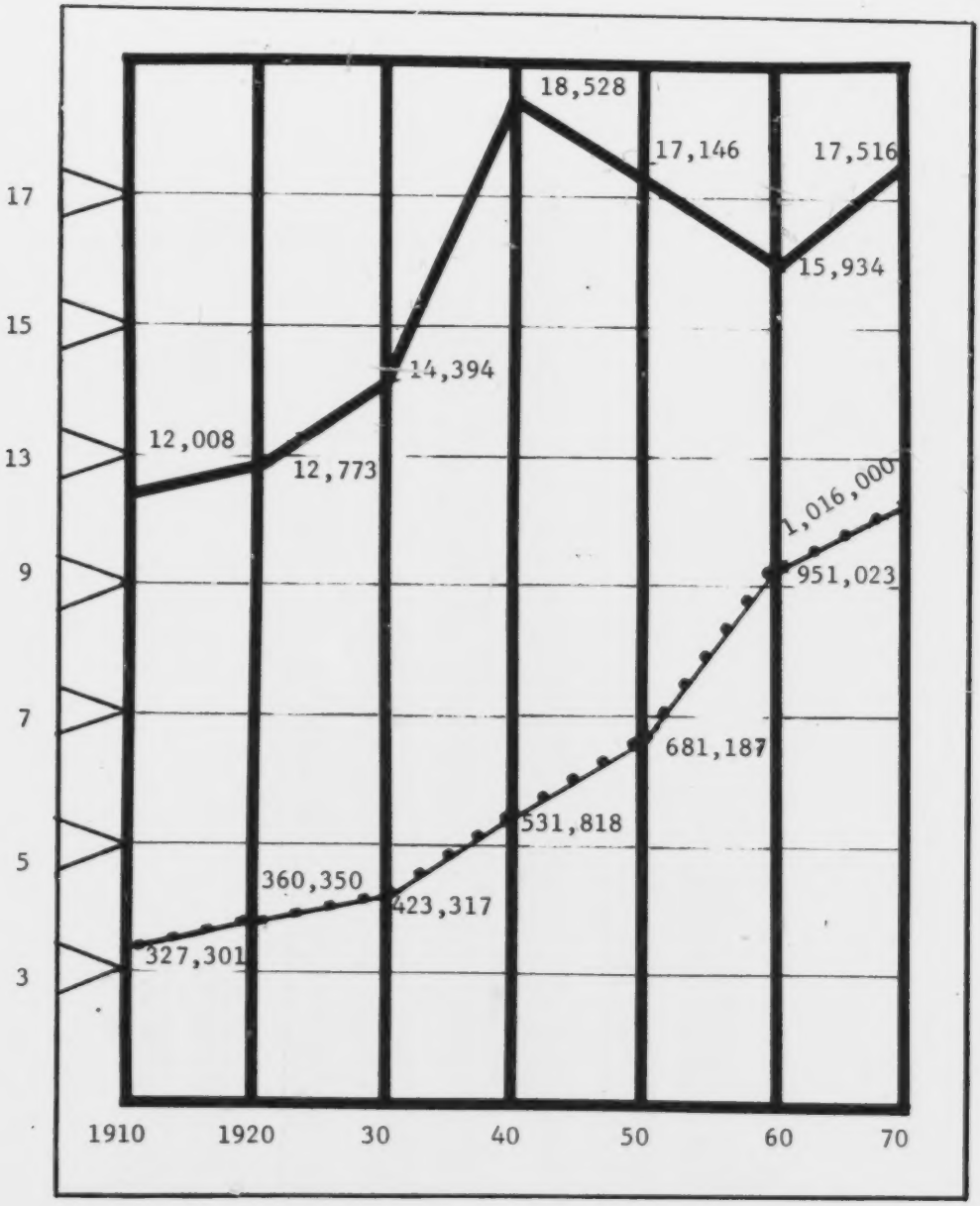
1. Special Veteran - A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto since August 4, 1964.
2. Vietnam Era - Any veteran released from the Armed Forces after August 4, 1964 is a Vietnam Era Veteran.
3. Other Veteran - Any other veterans not classified elsewhere.

Figure 7 reflects the total number of veterans surveyed in the three categories. The figure shows that out of a total of 240 veterans surveyed in the three categories 40.9 percent fell in the other veteran category.

FIGURE 2

COMPARISION OF TAOS COUNTY WITH NEW MEXICO

STATE POPULATION 1910 to 1970



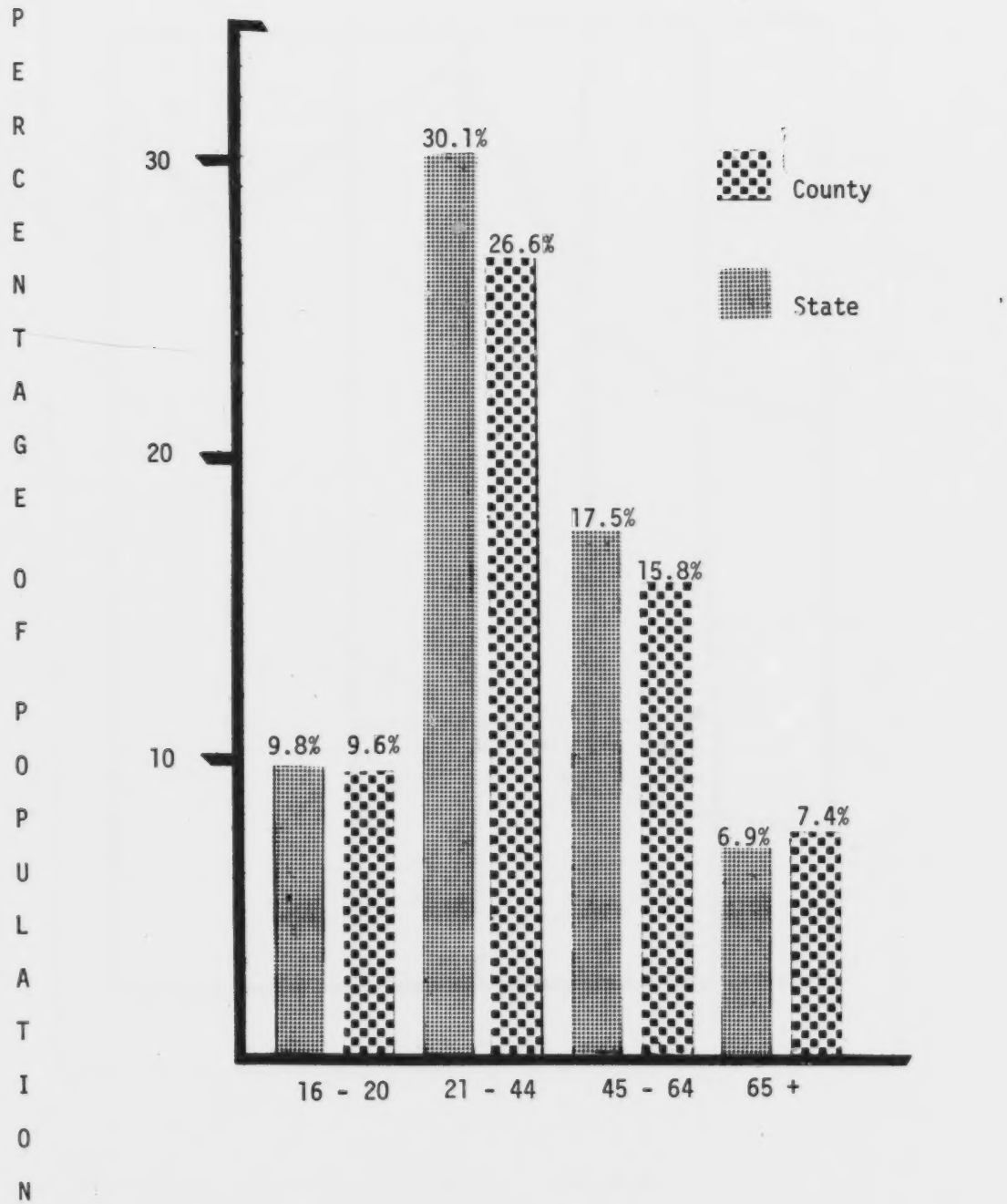
STATE (In Hundreds of Thousands)

COUNTY (In Thousands)

Figure 3

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF

POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970) *



* Bureau of the Census, 1970

II. HISTORY OF TAOS COUNTY

A. The Early Indian Period

Earliest known Indian habitation in Taos County dates back to 900 A.D., as evidenced by numerous pre-historic Indian sites in the area.

The periods of Indian occupation are designated as Pueblo I, Pueblo II, and Pueblo III. The span of time for Pueblo I was 900 to 1000 A.D., 1001 to 1200 A.D. for Pueblo II and 1201 to 1300 A.D. for Pueblo III. After 1300 A.D. the area was abandoned, reason unknown, but it is believed that a severe drought combined with constant raids by marauding Utes, Navajos and Apaches caused this wholesale abandonment. The exact date of rebuilding and reoccupation of the present Pueblos is not known. When the Spainards visited in the 1540's, they found b oth Taos and Picuris Pueblos at their present site. In depth description will be done later in this report under "Settlements."

B. The Spanish Period

Recorded history began with Coronado's expedition in 1540. Since Coronado was in search of the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola," a small detachment under Hernando de Alvarado was sent to survey the Pueblos to the north. To their dismay all they found was mud Pueblos possessing no gold or precious stones. While in the Taos area they had the opportunity to observe several sunsets which were a bright red orange color. His soldiers named the mountain ranges in Taos County "Sangre de Cristo," or "Blood of Christ" because of the beautiful sunsets.

In 1598 Onate established his first capitol at San Juan Pueblo about 43 miles south of Taos, from there he sent colonizers and missionaries to the Rio Grande Pueblos to convert the Indians and to build churches. In the same year he sent a group of settlers to the Taos Valley to establish a village and a mission. From that time on, there was peaceful co-existence between the Spaniards and Indians until the uprising of 1680. Picuris supplied a large

number of warriors for the seige on Santa Fe. This resulted in the Spanish being driven south to El Paso. They returned 12 years later, in 1692, under Don Deigo De Vargas and reclaimed the area for Spain encountering only minor resistance.

Since the reclaiming of Taos in 1692, until Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 the Taos area remained virtually inaccessible to Americans, until a few trapper and traders ventured into the area among them Kit Carson.

C. Christopher "Kit" Carson

Another important figure in the annals of Taos County is Col. Kit Carson. He was a Kentuckian by birth but moved to New Mexico at the age of 16. While still a boy he started wandering West and ended up in Taos. From the age of about 17 until 50, he lived the life of hunter, trader, trapper, and soldier. Carson helped organize the first New Mexico cavalry. The regiment consisted mostly of Spanish-Americans. He had hardly organized his unit when the invasion of the Confederacy came. The first engagement was at Valverde, and his troops lost the battle. Confederate occupation was brief as they met defeat because of destruction of supplies by other elements of the Union army at Apache Canyon. By the time they could re-group, General Carlton arrived with the California column and eliminated all danger of further invasion. His home was built in 1825. Kit Carson bought the house in 1843 as a wedding present for his new bride, Josefa Jaramillo, a member of a prominent Taos family. This was to remain their home for 25 years where seven of eight children were born. Both Josefa and Kit died in 1868 and are buried at the Kit Carson Cemetary about 150 yards to the northeast of the home.

D. The Rebellion of 1847

The Spanish-speaking people resented the coming of the Anglos. They were ashamed of the little formal resistance offered by Mexican troops under General Armijo. They maintained guerilla warfare against the American army of occupation for several years. A victim of this resentment was Charles Bent, who was

appointed Governor of the territory of New Mexico after its acquisition from Mexico as a result of the Mexican defeat in 1846.

In January of 1847, Governor Bent came to his Taos home for a brief visit. Despite the fact that Governor Bent had befriended the Taosenos, they surrounded his home yelling, issuing threats and taunts. A recollection of events by his child of 5 years states that they started breaking doors and demanded to have his head. Arrows started flying several of which struck him. Mrs. Bent along with some guests, which included Mrs. Kit Carson (Kit Carson was on a trip to California at the time) and an Indian slave dug a hole in the wall to the next house. All managed to make it to the adjoining house including the Governor which by this time was bleeding profusely from his wounds. An Indian saw where they went and followed. He was going to kill Mrs. Bent but the Indian slave stood between them and was killed in her place. After this, the mob found Governor Bent and killed him in front of his family and guests. The guests and the rest of the Bent family were spared. This in all probability was attributable to the fact that both Mrs. Kit Carson and Mrs. Bent were Spanish-surnamed, (Jaramillo) prior to marriage.

American troops did not arrive until 15 days later on February 3, 1847. They fought the insurgents on February 4 and killed about 250 of them at the Taos Pueblo. Some were captured and later hanged near the Taos Plaza.

E. Settlements and Pueblos

Earliest known Indian habitation in the Taos Valley dates back to 900 A.D., as evidenced by numerous pre-historic Indian sites in the Area.

The northernmost Pueblo is Taos situated approximately two miles north of present day Taos. The present village was built about 1700 after the old ones, located a few hundred yards to the northeast were destroyed by fire in the 1690's. It closely duplicates the original pueblo, consisting of two house groups. Hlauuma (north house) and Hlaukwima (south house) located on either side of Taos creek.

Alvarado first visited Taos in 1540. In 1598 Onate, following the Spanish custom of assigning saints names to Indian Pueblos, named it San Miguel. No trace remains of the original mission of San Geronimo established in the early 17th Century. The Church ruins (also called San Geronimo) inside the wall date from 1706. The present church was built in 1847.

Dissatisfaction with Spanish rule led to the abandonment of the village in 1639 and the people moved on to the plains with the Jicarilla Apaches. They built a new pueblo in what is now Scott County, Kansas and remained there for two years before requesting escort back to Taos by the Spainards.

Trouble with Spanish authority continued, Taos and Picuris served as a base of operation for the conspirators who planned the rebellion of 1680. On August 10th of that year, Taos warriors killed the resident priests and Spanish settlers then joined the other pueblos in attacking Santa Fe which forced the Spaniards to retreat southward.

Another Pueblo situated in Taos County is Picuris - probably a Spanish version of the Keresan name Pikuria. The native name is Piwwetha meaning "pass in the mountains."

Picuris Indians are descended from a common ancestral group which like the Taos settled in the same general area around 900 A.D. Sometime during the 12th Century, these people split to form two separate Tribes.

The original pueblo is now partially excavated through the efforts of the Tribe and the anthropology department of Adams State College at Alamos, Colorado. It is located just north of the present village. Archeological finds indicate it dates back to around 1250 A.D. It was visited by the Spaniards in the early 1540's. They named the village San Lorenzo and established a mission there in 1621.

Luis Tupato, one of the leaders in the Pueblo Revolt, was Governor of Picuris. At that time there were about 3,000 residents and they were able to provide sufficient warriors thereby making them very instrumental in driving the Spanish out.

In 1692 the Spaniards under De Vargas succeeded in reconquering the province without loss of life.

Costilla - Spanish for "rib" is located in northern Taos County about 2 miles south of the Colorado line on State Road 3. Name derived from Costilla Creek. Costilla Creek heads at the Colorado line and flows south into Costilla Lake about 15 air miles southeast of Costilla. Economy is basically agrarian with some commuting being done to the Molybdenum mine near Questa approximately 25 miles distance.

Red River - Red River is a mining and mountain resort town on NM 38, 12 miles east of Questa on the banks of the Red River. This area was first prospected by miners from Elizabethtown located immediately east of Red River about 1869-70. Named for the river, which was called "pee ho ghay po," by the Taos Indians. Translated means "red river creek," for the pigment that colors it. Principal industry is recreation, both in summer and winter. Red River ski slopes are considered to be among the finest in the nation. The village can accommodate 1,800 persons and its ski lifts can handle up to 1,900 skiers per hour.

Ranchos de Taos is located 3 miles south of Taos on U.S. 64. In 1837 it was called San Francisco Del Rancho de Taos. It is the site of the famous St. Francis of Assisi Church built in 1772 by Franciscan Missionaries. There was a pre Spanish settlement of Taos Indians in this vicinity prior to settlement by Spanish in 1716.

Ojo Caliente is a health resort village on US 285, 26 miles north of Espnaola. There is not a direct route from Taos west to Ojo Caliente. Place names in both Tewa and Spanish have described the hot springs as "green springs," because of the moss found there. The Tewa regarded the place as the dwelling of tribal gods. The springs themselves were considered the opening between this world and the "down below world," whence their first people came. The Spaniards had a settlement here that might have existed before the Pueblo Rebellion. It was listed as a settlement by Governor Manuel Armijo in Santa Fe, on July 7, 1840.

The mineral waters are considered therapeutics and a commerical facility was built approximately 100 years ago. The main building was started around 1917 and there has been additional construction since. This includes a present capacity of 63 guest units. In addition to the bath house there is also an olympic size outdoor swimming pool open June thru September.

Questa is Spanish for grade or slope. Questa is a farming and mining community located in the north central portion of Taos County on NM 3 and 38, 22 miles north of Taos. Original name was San Antonio del Rio Colorado, later changed to Questa when the community acquired a post office. Much of Questa's economy is centered around the Molybdenum Corporation of America mine located about 5 miles east on NM 38.

Las Trampas Spanish for "traps or snares". This village is located in the south-western section of the county bordering Rio Arriba County a distance of 29 miles from Taos. Trampas is a part of seventeenth-century Spain and Mexico, set down in the heart of Northern New Mexico. The Mission Church dates back to 1760 or earlier and is called Santo Tomas del Rio de las Trampas. It is a popular tourist attraction along the popular "High Road To Taos".

Penasco Valley - Spanish, meaning "Rock," named thus because it is in a valley denuded of its primeval forest, with some of its rocks exposed.
This valley is located 24 miles south of Taos and is composed of several villages. It is bounded on the southeast by the Jicarita Peak on the North and west by the Picuris Mountains and on the south by the Trampas Hills.
This area was first visited by the Coronado Expedition in 1540. The next record of entrance into the area, by other than Indians, was in 1598 when Onate commenced organized mission work in Northern New Mexico.

Villages in and around the Penasco Valley are: Rodarte, Llano, Llano Larajo, Chasnisal, Vadito and Picuris.

In 1796, three Spaniards from San Jose petitioned Governor Fernando Chacon to build two towns in this vicinity. The Governor granted that at least

50 individuals populate and hold the land against sale for ten years. Seventy-seven persons took advantage of the grant and three settlements were started, Llano (Sp. plain); Llano Largo (Sp. large plain) and Santa Barbara. The present Penasco was probably the lower portion of Santa Barbara. The Village of Rodarte today sits in the center of old Santa Barbara.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other nonagricultural employment includes persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed workers, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above.

Agricultural Employment

Estimates for agricultural employment includes operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers, and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers, used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964 are excluded by definition.

Unemployment

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 household throughout the country. The area information starts with a count of persons eligible

for unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were activ ely seeking work in the sample week in each month or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job or would have looked for work except for illness or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

III. TAOS COUNTY RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources=

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four year period. The Taos County yearly totals represent monthly estimates averaged over a period of 12 months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

B. Water Resources

In general, that part of Taos County east of the Rio Grande River has sufficient water to meet existing and future needs for domestic and industrial water. Several perennial streams exist flowing west from the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The most feasible method of water supply is from wells. Depth of existing wells along the western slope of the Sangre de Cristos seldom exceed 500 foot depth. The eastern portion of the county lies within the Sangre de Cristos Mountain Range. Water supply in this section is provided by several perennial streams and most of the water is distributed according to water rights.

C. Land Use

Federal Owned	50.7 percent	
National Forest	478,210 Acres	
Indian Lands	62,295 Acres	
Public Domain Lands	192,428 Acres	
	732,933 Acres	
State Owned 5.9 percent		82,996 Acres
Privately Owned 43.4 percent		627,911 Acres
Total Land Area		1,443,840 Acres

The north central half of the county is made up of a scattering of arms and ranches with crop production in alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and hay. Lumbering and major mining activity in the county are prominent in the northern section.

The southern half of the county is represented by smaller farm units. Crop production consists of alfalfa, wheat, oats, forage, hay, fruits and vegetables. The major amount of lumber production is located in the southern section of the county and there is also some mica mining activity in this area.

TABLE 1

NEW MEXICO

	MALE		FEMALE	
Age	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-20	49,492	4.8	49,982	4.9
21-44	148,922	14.6	156,887	15.4
45-46	86,735	8.5	91,310	9.0
65+	32,377	3.2	38,234	3.0

TAOS COUNTY

	MALE		FEMALE	
Age	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-20	787	4.5	890	5.1
21-44	2288	13.1	2,572	14.7
45-64	1400	8.0	1,618	9.0
65+	835	4.8	789	4.5

The 1,624 persons in the 65 and over age category represent 10 percent of the total population in the county. This compares with the 6.9 percent statewide percentage in the same age category.

Table 2

TAOS COUNTY WORK FORCE ESTIMATES 1969-1972

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Work Force	5003	5280	5727	6024
Unemployed	402	551	687	673
Rate (%)	8	10.4	12	11.2
Employed	4601	4729	5040	5351
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	3401	3519	3761	4035
Manufacturing	179	181	180	167
Mining	**	**	**	**
Contract Construction	220	151	252	220
Trans. & Public Utilities	91	83	90	86
Wholesale and Retail Trade	633	664	718	793
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	92	108	138	141
Services and Miscellaneous	1270	1394	1398	1546
Government	917	937	985	1082
All Other Nonagricultural	885	902	971	1011
Agriculture	315	308	308	305

**Disclosure Included in Services and Miscellaneous

TABLE 3

TAOS

TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE TO APPLICANTS

No Transportation	20	1 percent
Acquire a Ride	175	11
Personal or Family Automobile	1,392	87
Commercial Transportation	16	1
	1,603	100.0

Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) was administered to 208 high school seniors Results of these tests are shown in Table 4 and indicate the number of persons who qualified in each of 62 Occupational Aptitude Patterns.

An Occupational Aptitude Pattern refers to the combination or pattern of aptitudes and minimum scores required to perform satisfactorily the major tasks of the group of occupations identified with each pattern.

Occupational Aptitude Patterns of 208 Taos County High School Seniors

The General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) was administered to 208 high school seniors. Results of these tests are shown in Table 2 and indicate the number of persons who qualified in each of 62 Occupational Aptitude Patterns.

An Occupational Aptitude Pattern refers to the combination or pattern of aptitudes and minimum scores required to perform satisfactorily the major tasks of the group of occupations identified with each pattern.

TABLE 4

OAP	SAMPLE OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL PERSONS
1	Engineering, systems analyst, programmer, medical	4
2	Dietician, employment interviewer, claims taker, counselor, case worker, digital-computer operator	13
3	Job Analyst, pilot-control operator, salesman of construction machinery	13
4	Administration (manager, city, circulation print and pub.) librarian, accountant	15
5	Diesel mechanic, electrical, chemical and computer technologist	25
6	Illustrator, Veterinarian	32
7	Clothes designer, dental hygenist, photographer	46
8	Typesetter, Nurse	39
9	Insurance claim adjuster, psychiatric technician, nursery school teacher	25
10	Physical therapist, sewage plant operator, manager of industrial organization	37
11	Switchboard operator, real estate salesman, airline stewardess	68
12	Electronics foreman	54
13	Stenographer, patrolman, manager retail food, medical technologist	612
14	Tabulating-machine operator, general salesperson	79
15	Refrigeration mechanic, fire fighter, service engineer, surgical technician	77

16	Bookkeeper, expediting work such as a ticket agent	66
17	Hospital-admitting clerk, file clerk, general office clerk, camp counselor	89
18	Nurse, nurse aide	118
19	Electronics assembler, production mechanic in machine operating	137
20	Dental assistant, bank teller, keypunch operator, engineer	115
21	Coil assembler, air-conditioning-unit installer machine operating	152
22	Food service supervisor, psychiatric aide	168
23	Inspecting and stock checking, weighing-station operator, garment packer, tractor-trailer truck driver	161
24	Proofreader, cable maker, correction officer	167
25	Sorting, insepcting, measuring, central-office telephone operator	170
26	Machine operations, fork-lift truck operator, carding machine operator	152
27	Resistor winder, core-plane wirer, marker	120
28	Woodworking-machine operator, color film mounter	174
29	Manager of restaurant or coffee shop telephone and taker linotype operator coding clerk	103
30	Forester aide, sales clerk	123
31	Surveyor, medical laboratory assistant, biologist	30
32	Press operator, automobile service station attendant	69
33	Bookkeeping-machine, calculating machine and comptometer operator	83
34	Instrument repairman, draftsman, engineering aide, tool and die maker, offset pressman, metal patternmaker	91
35	Aircraft and engine mechanic, radio repairman, electronics mechanic, electrician, machine operating	103

36	Plasterer, plastic trimmer (dental equip.)	123
37	Inspecting and stock checking, automobile mechanic, carpenter, plumber, painter, photo-offset lithography	119
38	Graphic arts, aircraft mechanic, bricklayer, operating engineer	150
39	Teacher aide, clerk (post-office statement, insurance, mortgage).	157
40	Stock clerk, merchandise packer, waitress	159
41	Repair lineman, process artist in printing	135
42	Office-machine serviceman, dental-laboratory technician, automobile-body repairman, cosmetologist	141
43	Cook, automobile-service station attendant, seamstress, clock and watch repairman	143
44	Machine inspector, assembler	166
45	Baker, bench carpenter, coil finisher, bindery worker	160
46	Automobile painter, dairy farm hand, assembler	175
47	Small parts assembler, general laborer, power-plant operator	161
48	Dietary aide, die cutter, aircraft mechanic, meat cutter, welder, assembler	194
49	Quality-control inspector, solderer in production line, general labor worker (iron and steel)	165
50	Egg candler, cereal packer, mass mailing machine operator	148
51	Engine assembler, paper sorter, textile mender, hotel and restaurant counter work	187
52	Vending-machine repairman, ornamental-iron worker, pants-presser, occupational therapy aide	178
53	Components assembler, hand finisher (plastics-fabrics)	152
54	Experimental assembler, decorator, barber	156
55	Composition roofer, dry-cleaning and laundry work, hand trucker	195
56	Fruit sorter, tile sorter, food-service worker auto mfg. assembler, fountain girl	176
57	Telefax clerk, hosiery inspector, medical service cottage parent	148
58	Audit clerk, accessories assembler (elec.)	161

59	Electronics inspector, paper goods worker	163
60	Silk finisher, hand presser, packer	173
61	Electric-motor assembler, toys and games assembler, cheese wrapper and packer, tamale packer, meat packer occupations	145
62	Hardware assembler, cannery worker, garment folder, textile worker	184

Figure 4

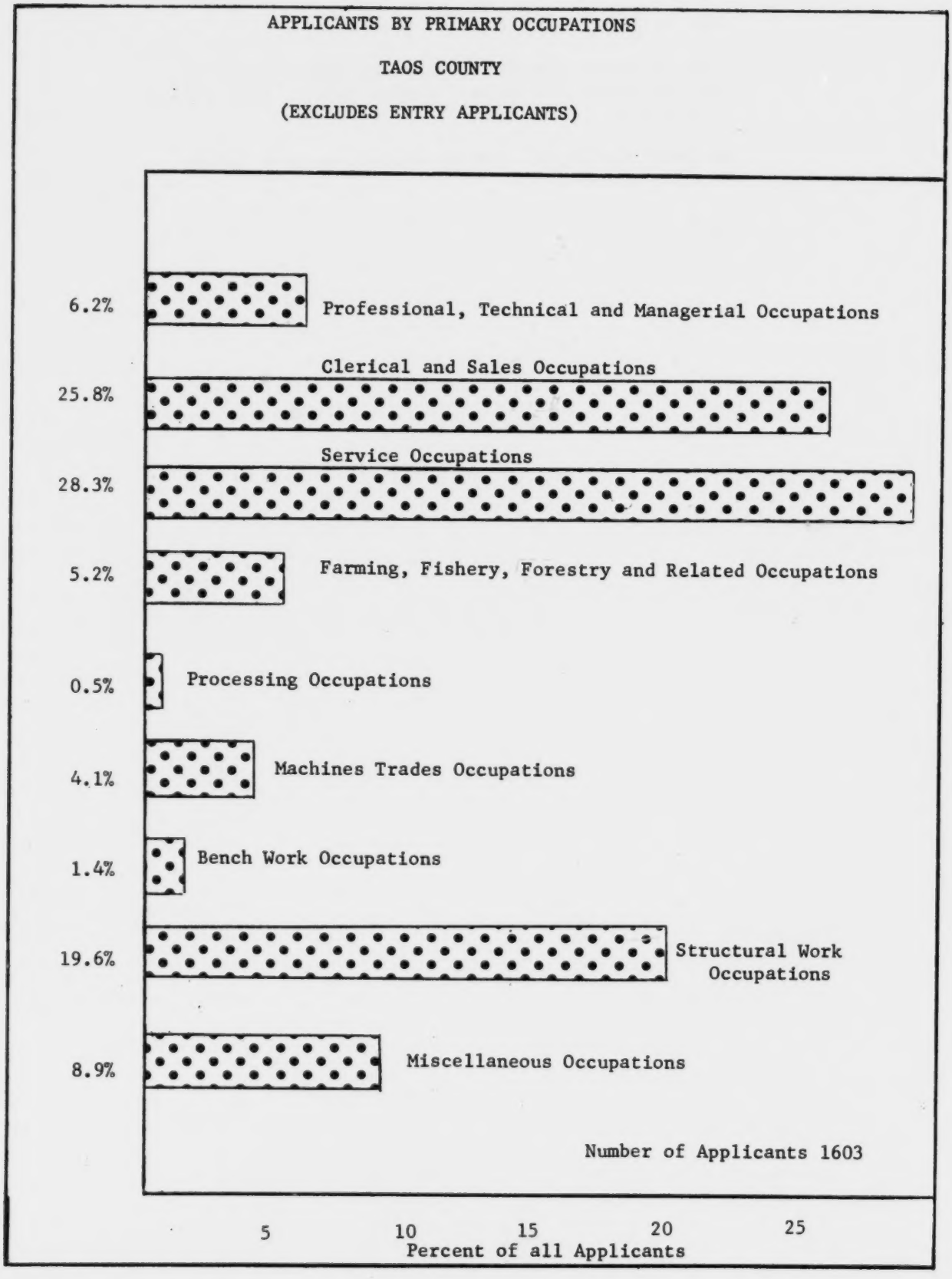

APPLICANTS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS
TAOS COUNTY
(EXCLUDES ENTRY APPLICANTS)
6.2%
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations
Clerical and Sales Occupations
25.8%
Service Occupations
28.3%
5.2%
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related Occupations
0.5%
Processing Occupations
4.1%
Machines Trades Occupations
1.4%
Bench Work Occupations
19.6%
Structural Work Occupations
8.9%
Miscellaneous Occupations
Number of Applicants 1603
5
10
15
20
25
Percent of all Applicants

Figure 5

Hourly Wage Rates of ____ Applicants

(Current or Most Recent)

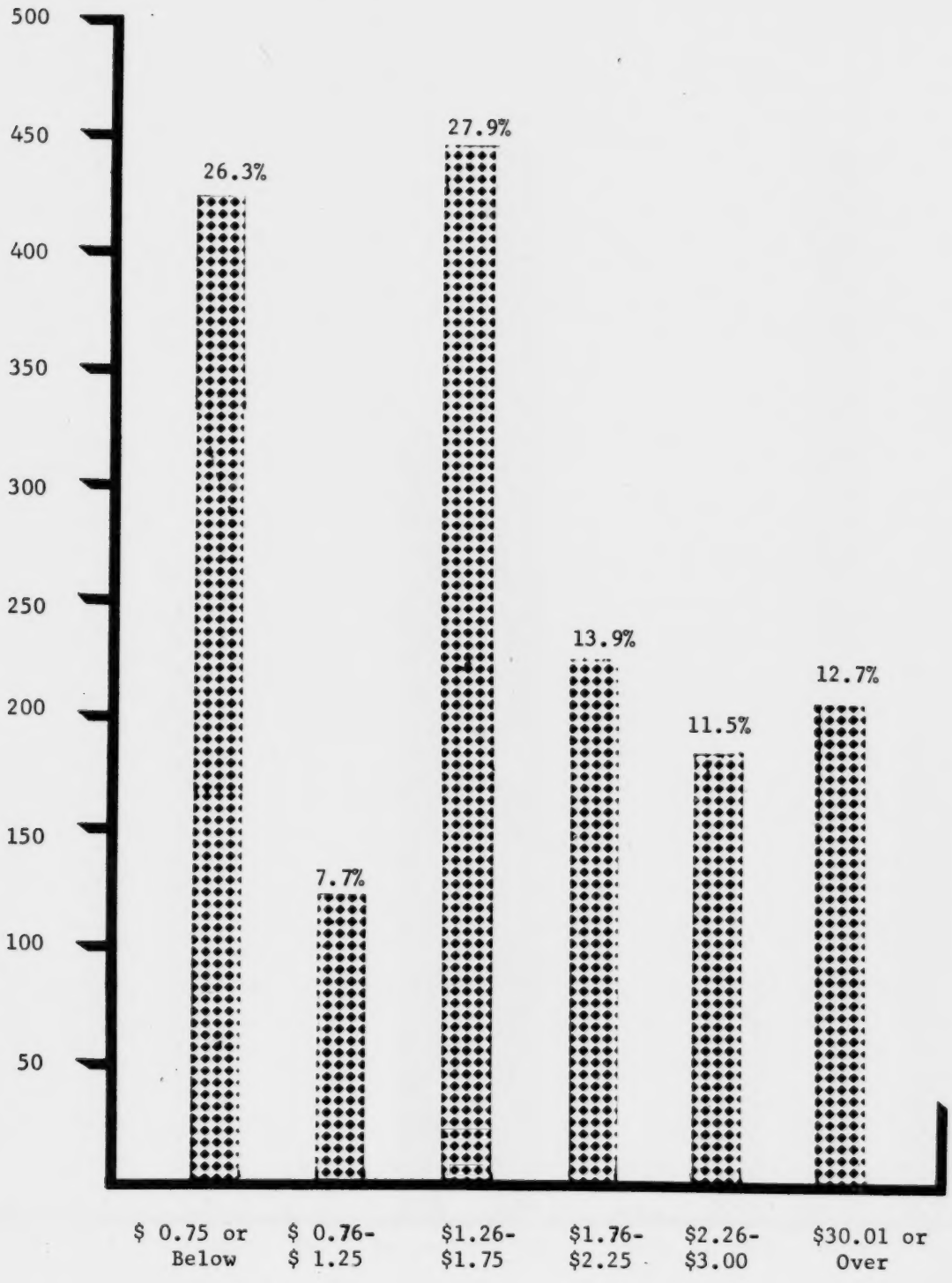


Figure 6

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATION

of 1603 APPLICANTS

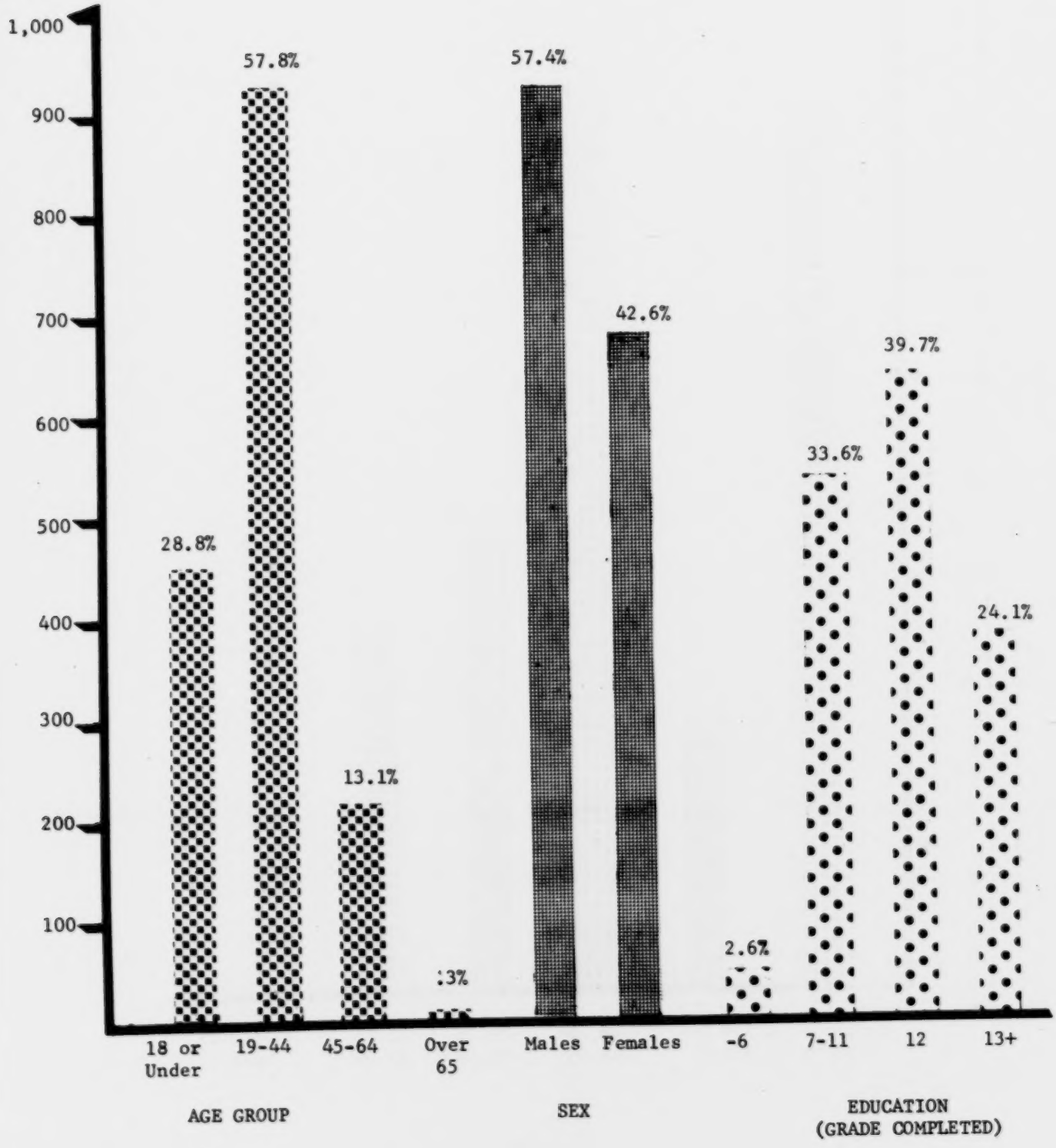
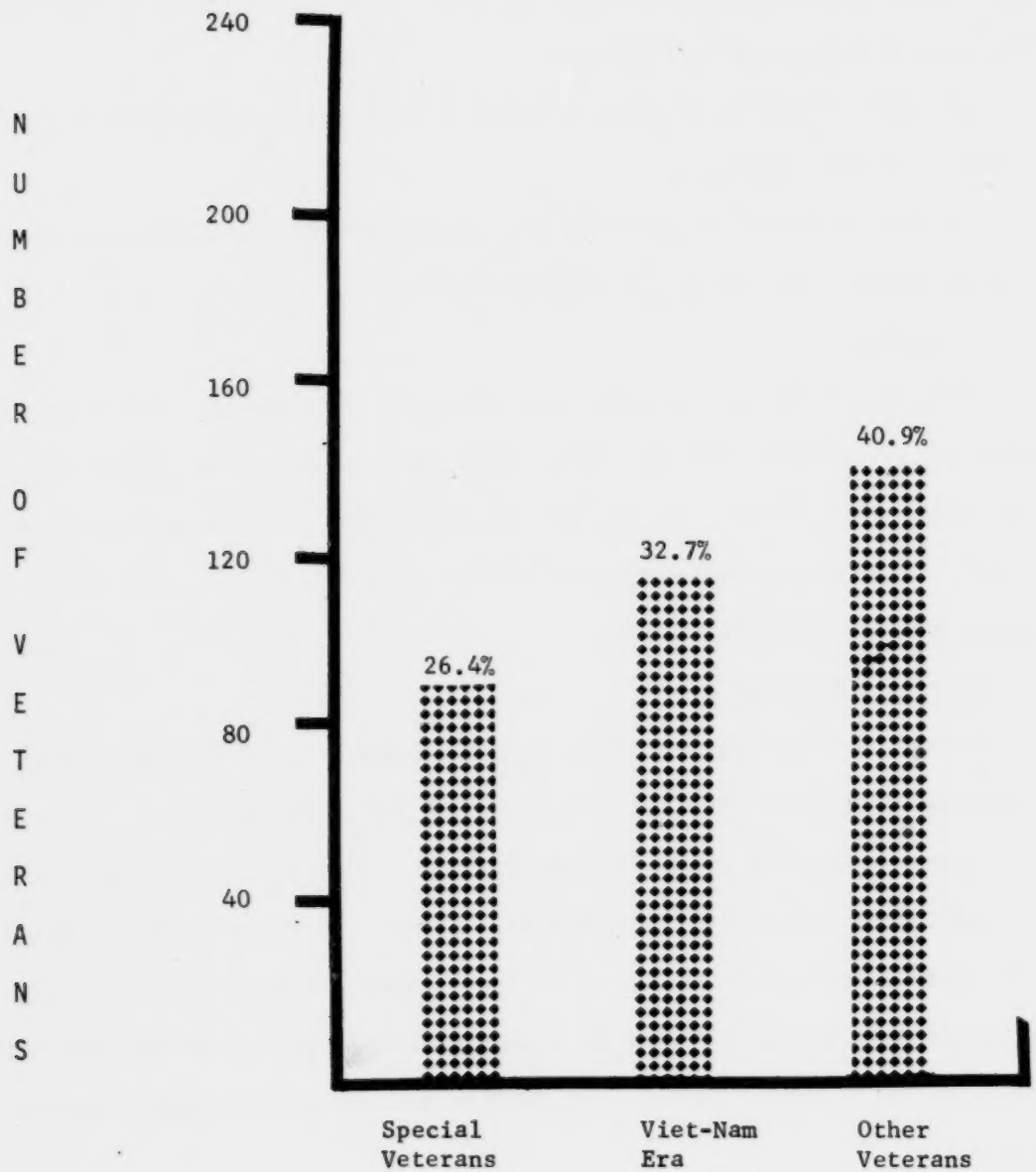


Figure 7

NUMBER OF VETERANS IN 3 CATEGORIES



IV. Government, Schools and Community Services

A. Government in Taos County

The county seat is located at Taos which was created by the New Mexico Territorial Legislature on January 9, 1852. The Town of Taos has as its governing body, a mayor and four trustees.

The town of Questa was incorporated in 1964 and is governed locally by a Mayor and four Trustees.

The county itself is governed by a County Commission consisting of three elected members who serve for two year terms.

B. Education

There are three public school districts in Taos County: Taos, Questa and Penasco. At present Taos has three elementary schools, one junior high and one senior high school. Questa has two elementary schools and one senior high school. Penasco has one elementary school, one junior high, one senior high school and one Parochial school

C. Medical Facilities

There is one private hospital in Taos County located at Taos owned by the Presbyterian Medical Services with the main office in Santa Fe. It is operated as a general hospital with a 36 bed capacity. Taos has six medical doctors, one Oseopathic Doctor and four Dentists. The Presbyterian Medical Services also operate two other facilities in Taos County. The Questa Health Center is an out-patient clinic operated by a physician assistant, one Registered Nurse and one Licensed Practical Nurse. Two doctors and one dentist have practices in Questa.

The other Presbyterian Medical Service facility is located at Penasco and is serviced on a tri-weekly basis by a doctor from the Embudo Hospital. One medical technician is available on a 24-hour basis.

D. Organized Religion

Churches and missions of many denominations and affiliations exist in Taos County. Baptist churches are found in Taos and Questa, Roman Catholic Churches and Missions are located in Taos, Questa, Penasco, Trampas, Channisal, Vadito, Rodarte, Llano, Ranchose de Taos, Picuris, Taos Pueblo, Talpa and Costilla

The Presbyterian Church maintains churches in Penasco, Questa and Taos. An Assembly of God, along with a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are located in Questa.

E. Fire Protection

Fire protection in Taos County consists of the following:

Taos: One 750 gpm pumper with 500 gallon capacity.
One 750 gpm pumper with 750 gallon capacity.
One 500 gpm pumper with 300 gallon capacity.
One 750 gpm pumper with 1000 gallon capacity.
One rescue unit equipped with power saw, resucitator, cutting torches, and oxygen. There are four paid firemen and 28 volunteers.

Questa: One 750 gpm pumper with a 750 gallon capacity
One 500 gpm pumper with a 500 gallon capacity
One 250 gpm pumper with a 400 gallon capacity
The Department is manned by 21 volunteers.

Penasco: One 630 gpm pumper with a 700 gallon capacity. It is manned by 23 volunteers.

Chamisal Sub-station: One 250 gpm pumper with a 200 gallon capacity. Manned by 10 volunteers.

F. Recreation

A. Skiing - There are four ski areas located in Taos County, Sipapu, Powder Puff, Red River and the Taos Ski Valley.

Sipapu is located 25 miles southeast of Taos on NM 3. Sipapu slopes are for the beginner and intermediate skier, but offers some advanced skiing as well. Skier capacity per hour is 700.

Powder Puff is located one-half mile west of Red River on NM 38. Types of slopes found here are intermediate and some expert, however, it caters to a great extent to the beginner. Skier capacity per hour is 750. Another ski facility found in the vicinity of Powder Puff is the Red River Ski Area located within walking distance from the village of Red River. Skier capacity per hour is 1900. The largest ski area is in the Taos Ski Valley located 19 miles northeast of Taos for NM 150. The Valley has 34 runs ranging from easy trails to what are considered some of the most difficult trails to be found anywhere. The Ski Valley is completely self-contained and offers excellent accommodations in 8 lodges and chalets.

B. Fishing - Fishing in Taos County is considered good. There are numerous lakes and streams with the most prominent being the Rio Grande crossing the county in a north-south direction. Other good fishing streams are the Santa Barbara and Rio Pueblo located about 29 miles south of Taos. Types of fish found are: Brown rainbow trout with some cut throats found in the higher elevations.

C. Hunting - Hunting like fishing is considered good with elk, deer, antelope and bear comprising most of the big game. Small game includes both birds and mammals. Mountain grouse, dove and quail comprise game birds. Cottontail, rabbits, squirrels, foxes and other small animals making up the rest of the small game population. Elk

hunting starts around the first part of December and usually lasts about 9 days. Deer season usually starts around the first of November and lasts about two weeks. Antelope, bear and big horn sheep seasons vary by section and time of year.

V. TRANSPORTATION

A. Highways & State Roads

U.S. 64 south to Santa Fe and points beyond

U.S. 64 north to Raton and Colorado

S.R. 3 south to Las Vegas and north to Colorado

S.R. 111 North to Tres Piedras

S.R. 76 Penasco south to Espanola

These are considered the primary arterial routes traversing Taos County. There are additional interconnecting secondary roads serving the remainder of the county.

B. Bus Service

Bus service in and out of Taos is provided by Continental Trailways. Schedules are operated daily south to Albuquerque and north to Denver, Colorado. Communities along these routes are also served by these buses.

C. Motor Carrier Service

There are six inter-intra state freight carriers serving Taos County and one local carrier is also available. There is one terminal that serves these carriers located in Taos.

D. Airport and Airline Service

The distance to the nearest airport is 8 miles and is located north-west of Taos. The airport is owned and operated by the city. It is federally certified and has one blacktop runway available with a length of 5,000 ft. Facilities are: Unicom, lights, fuel, VOR and beacon and is attended dawn to dusk.

Nearest commercial airline service is provided by the Albuquerque International Airport 129 miles south. Scheduled airlines out of Albuquerque are Continental, Texas International, TWA and Frontier. There are approximately 70 daily flights.

VI. Utilities

A. Electric Service

Taos County is served by the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative of Taos.

I. ELECTRIC UTILITIES -- monthly rates, residential

minimum bill -	$ 1.50
50 KWH -	$ 3.25
100 KWH -	$ 5.50
250 KWH -	$ 8.88
500 KWH -	$11.90
750 KWH -	$16.20
1000 KWH -	$21.20

II. ELECTRIC UTILITIES -- monthly rates, light commercial and small power
Billings demands (Kilowatts) and monthly consumptions (Kilowatt hours)

.75 KW/ 50 KWH -	$ 3.00
1.5 KW/ 150 KWH -	$ 8.25
3.0 KW/ 300 KWH -	$ 14.50
6.0 KW/ 750 KWH -	$ 27.75
12.0 KW/1500 KWH -	$ 46.50
30.0 KW/6000 KWH -	$125.50

III. ELECTRIC UTILITIES - monthly rates, general power service

25 KW	50 KW		75 KW		150 KW		300 KW	
10,000 KWH	10,000 KWH	15,000 KWH	15,000 KWH	30,000 KWH	30,000 KWH	60,000 KWH	60,000 KWH	120,000 KWH
NA	$200.00	$245.00	$300.00	$427.50	$600.00	$855.00	$1275.00	$1710.00

B. Gas Services

Rate

First	1 Mcf	per monthly billing period @ $1.75 per Mcf
Next	9 Mcf	per monthly billing period @ $0.98 per Mcf
Next	10 Mcf	per monthly billing period @ $0.90 per Mcf
Next	130 Mcf	per monthly billing period @ $0.75 per Mcf
All Over	150 Mcf	per monthly billing period @ $0.65 per Mcf

Minimum Charge: $1.50 per customer per monthly billing period.

Tax Adjustment Clause: Billings under this schedule may be increased by an amount equal to the sum of the taxes payable under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act and of all other taxes, fees, or charges, (exclusive of ad valorem, state and Federal income taxes) payable by the utility and levied or assessed by any governmental authority on the public utility service rendered, or on the right or privilege of rendering the service, or on any object or event incidental to the rendition of the service.

Conditions:

1. Subject in all respects to applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in effect.
2. Delivery of gas hereunder to non-residential customers may be interrupted or curtailed, in the discretion of the Company, in case of shortage or threatened shortage of gas supply from any cause whatsoever, to conserve gas for the residential customers served hereunder.
3. The rates set forth herein shall be subject to adjustment to compensate for changes in the Company's costs of purchased gas, as provided in Section 20 of the Company's rules and regulations on file with the New Mexico Public Service Commission.

C. Telephone Service

The county is serviced by Mountain States Telephone Company and is divided into three separate telephone terminal ranges.

Group I Penasco, Red River

Business			Residence		
Individual	2 Party	Ind. S.P.	Ind.	2 Party	4 Party
$10.80	$7.30	$5.50	$4.60	$3.60	$2.65
Group II Questa					
$12.10	$8.25	$6.30	$5.00	$3.95	$3.00
Group III Taos					
$13.50	$9.10	$7.15	$5.45	$4.30	$3.30

Statement of Conditions
Taos County, Centinel Bank of Taos

	1970	1971	1972
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 339 204 90	$ 627 559 56	$ 662 941 45
U.S. Treasury Securities	1 379 447 52	1 392 475 61	1 399 271 99
Securities of Other U.S. Government Agencies & Corporations	00	00	00
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	15 000 00	100 000 00	158 291 97
Other Securities, Including Corporate Stocks	00	00	205 000 00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	100 000 00	450 000 00	950 000 00
Other Loans	2 228 266 17	3 404 057 22	5 118 059 28
Bank Premises, F & F and Other RE	198 827 19	321 960 38	316 511 84
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank	35 000 00	00	13 531 78
Other Assets	00	89 976 68	33 945 23
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4 295 745 78	$ 6 386 029 45	$ 8 857 553 54
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	$ 1 478 131 67	$ 2 315 119 87	$ 2 586 678 37
Time & Savings Deposits	869 286 62	1 781 431 11	2 201 070 00
Depostis of U.S. Government	164 240 11	297 907 95	336 975 77
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions	990 818 02	1 066 183 72	2 629 572 69
Deposits of Commercial Banks	00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks	82 979 13	53 952 75	121 740 18
TOTAL DEPOSITS	3 585 455 55	5 514 595 40	7 876 037 01
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	105 626 26	102 409 06	215 401 91
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 3 691 081 81	$ 5 617 004 46	$ 8 091 438 92
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	$ 2 028 05	$ 30 411 16	$ 33 384 45
Reserves on Securities	00	00	00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	$ 2 028 05	$ 30 411 16	$ 33 384 45
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00
Equity Capital (Total)	602 635 92	738 613 83	732 730 17
Common Stock	342 860 00	342 860 00	342 860 00
Surplus	200 000 00	200 000 00	200 000 00
Undivided Profits	59 775 92	195 753 83	189 870 17
Reserve for Contingencies & Other	00	00	00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$ 602 635 92	$ 738 613 83	732 730 17
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	$ 4 295 745 78	$ 6 386 029 45	$8 857 553 54

VII. COUNTY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Statement of Conditions
Taos County First State Bank

	1970	1971	1972
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 1 916 188 22	$ 2 082 038 24	$ 2 313 627 98
U.S. Treasury Securities	1 298 974 27	1 578 397 57	1 378 681 87
Securities of Other U.S. Government Agencies & Corporations	00	00	00
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	1 086 396 33	1 133 719 83	1 348 639 27
Other Securities, Including Corporate Stocks	18 000 00	18 000 00	18 000 00
Federal Funds Sold & Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	300 000 00	300 000 00	300 000 00
Other Loans	5 338 346 02	6 613 863 18	7 343 094 05
Bank Premises, F & F and Other RE	114 573 11	110 155 08	308 848 55
Real Estate Owned Other than Bank	13 516 43	15 173 67	11 395 67
Other Assets	24 906 13	64 595 78	58 287 84
TOTAL ASSETS	$10 110 900 51	$11 615 943 35	$13 080 575 23
LIABILITIES			
Demand Deposits	$ 4 054 379 38	$ 4 512 767 82	$ 5 378 352 36
Time & Savings Deposits	3 571 341 01	4 083 905 71	4 584 929 12
Depostis of U.S. Government	237 999 74	262 816 58	300 152 96
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions	1 076 782 65	1 536 039 60	1 463 833 22
Deposits of Commercial Banks	00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks	87 608 82	79 868 75	61 261 93
TOTAL DEPOSITS	$ 9 028 111 60	$10 685 457 02	$11 788 529 59
Federal Funds Purchased	00	00	00
Other Liabilities	196 672 11	210 058 56	271 142 32
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 9 224 783 71	$10 685 457 02	$12 059 671 91
RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES			
Reserve for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	$ 96 481 21	113 145 32	125 554 53
Reserves on Securities	00	00	00
TOTAL RESERVES ON LOANS AND SECURITIES	$ 96 481 21	113 145 32	125 554 53
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			
Capital Notes & Debentures	$ 00	00	00
Equity Capital (Total)	789 635 59	817 341 01	895 348 79
Common Stock	225 000 00	225 000 00	225 000 00
Surplus	375 000 00	375 000 00	375 000 00
Undivided Profits	29 635 59	17 341 01	45 348 79
Reserve for Contingencies & Other	160 000 00	200 000 00	250 000 00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$ 789 635 59	817 341 01	895 348 79
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL	$10 110 900 51	11 615 943 35	13 080 575 23

VIII. NEW MEXICO STATE TAX INFORMATION

A. Property Tax

The Constitution limits the property tax rate to $20 per thousand dollars assessed value for general purposes. Levies for debt service are outside the limitation. The Legislature may authorize levies, outside the limitation for a specified purpose to be voted on by the electors of the taxing district. The only exception under this provision is a 75 cent per thousand dollars value levy for county hosptial maintenance in all counties except Bernalillo, where the maximum is $3.25.

The assessment ratio in New Mexico is one-third of actual value. Book value is usually accepted as actual value. Motor vehicles are not assessed, nor are intangibles.

Public utilities and natural resource industries account for fifty-two percent of the State's valuation.

B. State Income Tax

The corporate rate is a flat three percent. Federal taxes are deductible. Individual rates are one and five tenths percent on the first $10,000 of net income, the next $80,000 is four and five tenths percent and a six percent on everything over $100,000.

C. Corporate Organizations and Qualification Fees

Domestic firms pay a fee of 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock to incorporate in the State. Foreign (out-of-state) corporations pay a qualification fee which is also based on 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock for a certificate of authority to do business in the State. No par value stock of foreign and domestic corporations is treated as $100 par value. The minimum fee charged a foreign or domestic corporation is $25.00.

D. Corporate Franchise Tax

An annual franchise tax is assessed at the rate of $55 per thousand dollars on authorized and issued stock represented by corporate property and business in the State.

E. Gross Receipts (Sales Tax)

New Mexico levies a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses in the State. Although the tax is levied against the business firm, in actual practice it is passed on to the firm's customers as a sales tax. The rate is four percent, except as follows:

> Firms engaged in mining and related activity, 3/4 percent, except for potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons.
> Lumber and lumber manufacturers, 3 percent.
> Alcholic beverage wholesalers, 1/2 percent.

The notable exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor; and all manufacturers, with the exception of lumber and mining.

F. Compensating or Use Tax

An excise tax at the rate of four percent is levied on the use or consumption in New Mexico of tangible personal property becoming a component part of any manufactured article is exempt. Also exempted are electricity and fuel used in manufacturing and chemical and reagents used in processing oil and minerals.

G. Unemployment Compensation

Any new business locating in New Mexico and determines liable under the Unemployment Compensation Law of New Mexico receives a contribution rating of 2.7 percent which applies for three full calendar years. After that, the rate is adjusted on the basis of benefits paid down to as low as 0.1 percent or as high as 3.6. Contributions are paid on the first $4,200 in salary for each employee during the calendar year.

H. Manufacturers Personal Property Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of used replacement cost or straight line depreciation estimated by the owner and includes furniture, fixtures, professional equipment and supplies, plant tools and machinery. The same mill levy as used for real and personal property applies.

I. Manufacturers and Warehouse Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of replacement cost as determined by the owner. Inventory value is determined as of December 31, of any given year although such inventory can be an average yearly inventory. The warehousing inventory tax is computed in the same way.

J. Miscellaneous

The New Mexico State gasoline tax is 7 cents per gallon. Property taxes per capita in 1965 were $31.92 per one thousand dollar valuation.

END

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EDUCATION AND
WELFARE
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